

NEW SPECIES, SYNONYMIES, AND COMBINATIONS OF TRIBE PHYLINI FROM CHINA (HETEROPTERA, MIRIDAE)

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Abstract Three species *Acrotelus confusus*, *Campylomma fopingensis* and *Plesiodema denticulata* of tribe Phylini from China are described as new to science. Habitus photographs and illustrations of the male genitalia for new species are provided. All type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Nankai University, Tianjin, China. Two new synonymies are proposed: *Monodroia* Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996, syn. nov. (= *Phaeoditon* Kerzhner, 1964) and *Plagiognathus maculosus* Zhao & Li, 1996, syn. nov. (= *Eumecurus brevipes* (Reuter, 1878)). Three new combinations are established: *Europiella bimaculata* (Zheng and Li, 1991) comb. nov., *Phaeoditon alashanensis* (Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996) comb. nov. and *Tuponia paraseladonia* (Qi and Nonnaizab, 1995) comb. nov.

Key words Phylini; new species; new synonymy; new combination; China

1 Introduction

In this paper, three species of tribe Phylini from China, *Acrotelus confusus*, *Campylomma fopingensis*, *Plesiodema denticulata*, are described as new to science. Habitus photographs and illustrations of the male genitalia of the new species are provided. Detailed distributional information is listed for material examined, including numbers and sex of specimens.

Reuter (1885) erected the genus *Acrotelus*. Seven species have been described in *Acrotelus* which are distributed mainly in Palearctic. Reuter (1878) described the genus *Campylomma* with four included species. The recent studies on *Campylomma* are Schuh's (1984) work on the Indo-Pacific mirid fauna, Linnavuori's (1993–2001) work on Southwest Asia and Africa, Yasunaga's (2001) work on Japan. The genus *Plesiodema* was described by Reuter (1875) to accommodate the European species *pinetella*. Schwartz (2006) reviewed *Plesiodema* and transferred *Coniferoavis* to *Plesiodema* based on a preponderance of morphological features.

In this paper, two new synonymies are proposed. They are *Monodroia* Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996, syn. nov. (= *Phaeoditon* Kerzhner, 1964) and *Plagiognathus maculosus* Zhao, 1996, syn. nov. (= *Eumecurus brevipes* (Reuter, 1878)). Three new combinations are established: *Europiella bimaculata* (Zheng and Li, 1991) [*Salianus*] comb. nov., *Phaeoditon alashanensis* (Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996) [*Monodroia*] comb. nov. and *Tuponia paraseladonia* (Qi and Nonnaizab, 1995) [*Phaeoditus*] comb. nov.

2 Material and Methods

All genitalia illustrations were made from temporary slide mounts in lactophenol using an Olympus SZ-ST microscope. Dorsal habitus photographs were made with a Nikon SMZ1000 apparatus. All measurements are in millimeters (Table 1). The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

3 Taxonomy

Acrotelus confusus sp. nov. (Figs 1–2, 7–10)

Diagnosis. Recognized by the moderate size, the infusate coloration of body, the vestiture with dark setae, the well-developed pulvillus, and the structure of male genitalia. Similar to *A. pilosicornis* and *A. qinghaiensis* in body form and general coloration. Distinguished from *A. pilosicornis* by the total size, vesica, and ratio of tarsal segment I and segment II. The size of body and vesica in *A. confusus* smaller than in *A. pilosicornis*, tarsal segment I shorter than segment II in *A. confusus* but in *A. pilosicornis* the length of tarsal segment I almost equal to that of segment II. Separated easily from *A. qinghaiensis* by the coloration of femora and tibia. In *A. qinghaiensis* each side of femora and base of tibia black, but in *A. confusus* the femora and tibia almost unicolorous dark yellow.

Description. Male (Fig. 1). Macropterous, elongate oval.

Coloration. Head, pronotum, hemelytra, and labium (except apically black) infusate; dorsum covered with recumbent black, simple setae; antenna almost entirely dirty yellow with black short hair; eye

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Table 1 Measurements of the Chinese new species of tribe Phylini

Species	Range	Body length	Head width	Interocular distance	Eye width	AnSeg2 length	Pronotum length	Pronotum width
<i>Arctolus aniferus</i>								
Male (N = 7)	Min	3.41	0.70	0.25	0.24	1.12	0.46	1.03
	Max	3.78	0.75	0.26	0.25	1.20	0.47	1.10
Female (N = 8)	Min	3.18	0.64	0.34	0.18	1.01	0.41	1.08
	Max	3.30	0.66	0.35	0.19	1.03	0.42	1.11
<i>Campylomma fopingensis</i>								
Male (N = 10)	Min	2.46	0.54	0.25	0.19	0.59	0.37	0.88
	Max	2.51	0.56	0.26	0.19	0.63	0.40	0.92
Female (N = 10)	Min	2.40	0.50	0.25	0.17	0.55	0.36	0.87
	Max	2.48	0.54	0.25	0.18	0.60	0.40	0.90
<i>Plesialma dentiatula</i>								
Male (N = 8)	Min	3.61	0.70	0.27	0.22	1.11	0.53	1.10
	Max	3.71	0.74	0.29	0.23	1.17	0.56	1.14
Female (N = 10)	Min	3.24	0.68	0.28	0.20	0.80	0.52	1.09
	Max	3.30	0.73	0.34	0.21	0.84	0.55	1.13

dark; exposed part of mesoscutum orange-red; scutellum yellow; legs generally dark yellow, tibial spines dark without spots at bases; tarsi and claws darker; membrane of wing fumose with hyaline base; abdomen yellowish brown with golden setae

Structure Dorsum smooth, weakly shining; frons projecting well; vertex narrow and flat; interocular distance almost equal to eye width; eyes occupying almost entire height of head; antennal segment I short, usually with dark erect spines; segment II longer than pronotum width; labium reaching to hind coxae; mesoscutum narrowly exposed; scutellum slightly convex; hemelytra more or less parallel-sided; claws weakly bend; pulvillus large, almost reaching to the apex of claw, and separate with claw at middle

Male genitalia (Figs 7 – 10). Pygophore moderately large relative to total size of abdomen; body of vesica relatively slender; weakly sclerotized, more or less C-type; secondary gonopore at apex of vesica; left paramere boat-shaped; right paramere lanceolate; phallosome curving with a peaked apex

Female (Fig 2). Coloration as in male; body form slight ovoid; vertex broad and slightly convex in dorsal view; interocular distance more wider than width of eye

Holotype ♂, Shennongjia (31° 45' N, 110°40'E), Hubei Province, China, 22 June 1977, ZHENG Le-Yi leg. Paratypes 6 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same data as holotype

Hosts *Coniferae* spp. (from labels of specimens examined).

Etymology Named for the hosts

Campylomma fopingensis sp. nov. (Figs 2-3, 11-14)

Diagnosis Recognized by the relatively small size; the yellow coloration of body; the declivitous head; the yellow tibiae with black spots at the base of the tibial spines. Most similar in shape and body colour to *C. chinensis* and *C. diversicornis*, but they can be separated by the structures of vesica

Description Male (Fig 3). Macropterous; moderately oval

Coloration General coloration yellow, somewhat greenish; vestiture of dorsum composed of recumbent; pale brown simple setae; antennal segment I black with a yellow ring at apex; segment II varying from only black at base to almost completely black; segments III and IV brown; labium yellow with a black apex; legs usually yellow; femur with black spots; tibial spines black with black spots at bases; tarsal segment III and claws darker; membrane semilucous; abdomen yellowish green with golden setae

Structure Dorsum smooth, shining; head greatly declining; frons moderately rounded; eyes occupying nearly total height of head in lateral view; interocular distance longer than width of eye; antennal segment II greatly longer than width of pronotum; labium just reaching to hind coxae; pronotum evenly rounded; lateral and posterior margins nearly straight; calli not clear; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum slightly flattened and broad; hemelytra weakly convex, slightly deflexed at fracture; cuneus apex just exceeding apex of genital segment; claws bend; pulvillus extending to one-half claw length

Male genitalia (Figs 11 – 14). Pygophore small relative to total size of abdomen; vesica sigmoid; the longer apical vesical blade membranous with some



Figs 1–6 Habitus views of new species in Phyllini 1 *Arotelus confusus* (male). 2 *A. confusus* (female). 3 *Canphylomma fopingensis* (male). 4 *C. fopingensis* (female). 5 *Plesiodema denticulata* (male). 6 *Pl. denticulata* (female).

spinules secondary gonopore large located below the vesical blades left paramere boat-shaped right paramere lanceolate phallosome attenuated apically

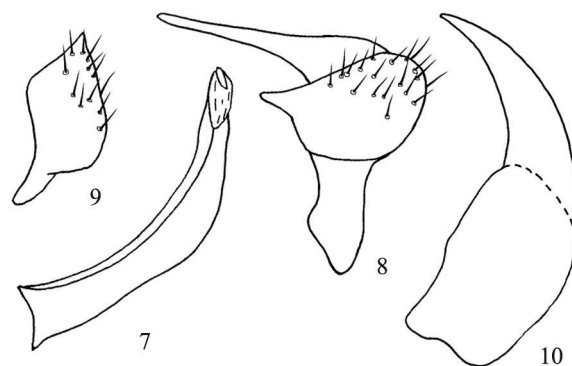
Female (Fig 4). Very similar to male but body is more ovoid

Holotype ♂, Foping (33° 32' N, 108° E), Shaanxi Province, China 23 July 2006, LI Xiaoming leg. Paratypes 11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, same data as holotype

Etymology. Named for its type locality: Foping Shaanxi Province, China

Plesiodema denticulata sp. nov. (Figs 5–6, 15–18)

Diagnosis Recognized by the moderate size, the dark reddish brown coloration of dorsum, the yellow legs without spots, and the structure of the male genitalia. Most easily confused with *Pl. gothi* and *Pl. stanki* on the basis of conformation of body, and they all have two short apical spines on their J-shaped vesicae. But in *Pl. denticulata*, one apical spine with some serrations (Fig 15), the other two species without this structure



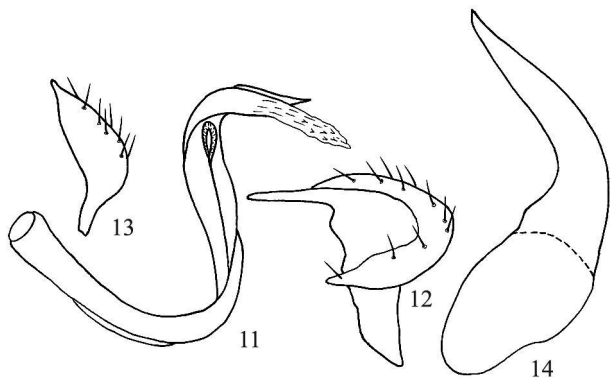
Figs 7–10 Male genitalia of *Arotelus confusus* sp. nov.

7. Vesica 8. Left paramere 9. Right paramere 10. Phallosome

Description Male (Fig 5). Macropterous elongate oval

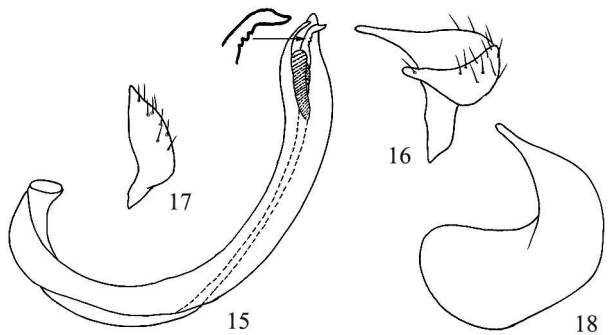
Coloration General coloration reddish brown, dorsum covered with shining black setae; antennal segment I dark yellow with two spines at the middle, segment II completely black, segments III and IV dark

yellow; eyes reddish brown; labium pale brown and blacken at apex; hemelytra dark reddish brown; membrane hyaline; legs yellow; hind femora reddish; tibial spines yellow without dark spots at bases; tarsi yellow; claws darken; abdomen reddish brown with golden setae



Figs 11–14. Male genitalia of *Canopylana fopingenensis* sp. nov. 11. Vesica 12. Left paramere 13. Right paramere 14. Phallosome

Structure. Dorsum shining and smooth; frons slightly projecting; vertex slightly convex; posterior margin straight; eyes granular; subequal to head height in lateral view; eye width smaller than interocular distance; antennal insertion subcontiguous with anterior margin of eye; antennal segment I short; segment II linear, thickened, and length longer than width of head; segments III and IV much more slender than segment II; labium just reaching to mid coxae; pronotum flattened; callus clear; mesoscutum narrowly exposed; scutellum slightly convex and length shorter than base width; hemelytra slightly deflexed at fracture; claws small, moderately bend; pulvillus small; parempodia setiform and short



Figs 15–18. Male genitalia of *Plesidema dentiatula* sp. nov. 15. Vesica 16. Left paramere 17. Right paramere 18. Phallosome

Male genitalia (Figs 15–18). Pygophore large relative to total size of abdomen; vesica C-shaped with two straps; one strap with two short apical spines and one apical spine with inner margin finely dentate; secondary gonopore well sclerotized and situated

subapically; left paramere with relatively long narrow anterior lobe; right paramere subovoid; phallosome relatively curving, attenuated apically.

Female (Fig. 6). Cobration similar to male; body form more ovoid and antennal segment II more slender than in male.

Holotype ♂, Shenyang (41°50'N, 123°33'E), Liaoning Province, China, 21 May 1989, WEI Mei-Cai leg. **Paratypes** 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Hosts *Pinus* spp. (from labels of specimens examined).

Etymology. Named for the “serration” on the apical spine of vesica from Latin “*dentiatula*”.

Eumecotarsus breviceps (Reuter, 1878)

Plagiognathus breviceps Reuter, 1878: 82.

Eumecotarsus breviceps Kerzhner, 1962: 374; Kerzhner, 1964A: 1002.

Plagiognathus maculosus Zhao and Li, 1996: 352, syn. nov.

ZHAO Rui-Jun and LI Chang-An (1996) described new species *Plagiognathus maculosus* from China. We have examined type specimens and found that *Eumecotarsus breviceps* (Reuter, 1878) and *Plagiognathus maculosus* Zhao, 1996 were congeneric. *Pl. maculosus* is a synonym of *E. breviceps*.

Specimens examined 1 ♂, Qilianshan (39°10'N, 98°52'E), Gansu Province, China, 24 June 1993, ZHAO Rui-Jun leg. (holotype of *Plagiognathus maculosus*); 27 ♀♀, same data as above (paratypes of *Plagiognathus maculosus*); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Juquan (39°44'N, 98°31'E; alt. 1400 m), Gansu Province, China, 12 Aug. 1986, LIX Jir-Zheng leg.; 8 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀, Jinusaer (44°N, 89°11'E), Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China, 20 July 1975; 11 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, Habahe (48°02'N, 86°26'E), Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China, 14 Aug. 1975.

Distribution. Gansu, Xinjiang, Turkestan.

Europiella bimaculata (Zheng and Li, 1991) comb. nov.

Salicinus bimaculatus Zheng and Li, 1991: 113; Schuh *et al.*, 1995: 393.

Schuh, Lindskog and Kerzhner (1995) suggested that *bimaculatus* was not a species of *Salicinus*. We have examined type specimens of *S. bimaculatus*. According to the general aspect (the relatively small size, body form; vestiture of dorsum with reclining simple setae and recumbent, weakly woolly, silvery setae) and structure of male genitalia (pygophore large to total size of abdomen; vesica strongly curving with two apical spines; right paramere truncate apically), *S. bimaculatus* should be transferred from *Salicinus* to *Europiella*.

Specimens examined 1 ♂, Baoping (30°22'N, 102°50'E), Sichuan Province, China, alt. 950–1360 m, 18 June 1963, ZHENG Le-Yi leg. (holotype); 2 ♀♀, same data as above (paratypes);

13 ♂♂, 9♀♀, Yuanjiang (23°36'N, 101°59'E), Yunnan Province, China 16 July 2006, HUA Ji-Meng and SHI Xue-Qin leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2♀♀, Saemu (28°N, 86°E), Xizang Autonomous Region, China alt 1 680–2 250 m, 4 May 1974, ZHANG Xue-Zhong leg.; 5 ♂♂, 3♀♀, Saemu (28°N, 86°E), Xizang Autonomous Region, China Aug 1986, HE Tan leg.

Distribution Sichuan, Yunnan, Xizang

Phaeochiton Kerzhner 1964

Heteroapillus Phaeochiton Kerzhner, 1964B: 128

Phaeochiton: Putshkov, 1977: 370.

Monodroia Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996: 298–302, syn. nov.

Qi and Nonnaizab (1996) erected the monotypic genus *Monodroia* to accommodate the type species *M. alashanensis* from China (Inner Mongolia). We have examined the type species. Based on observations we found *alashanensis* should be placed in genus *Phaeochiton* according to the large body size, pale general coloration, dorsum with relining simple setae and recumbent silvery setae, and structure of male genitalia (pygophore large with longitudinal ridge on ventral surface, vesica well sclerotized and robust, secondary gonopore large located middle of vesica). Subsequently described genus *Monodroia* is now considered synonym of genus *Phaeochiton*.

Phaeochiton alashanensis (Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996) comb. nov.

Monodroia alashanensis Qi and Nonnaizab, 1996: 299, 303

The type series was examined by us and indicating that *alashanensis* should be placed in genus *Phaeochiton* (see above).

Specimens examined 1 ♂, Alashan (38°50'N, 105°41'E; alt 1 600 m), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 23 July 1992, YANG Yong-Qi leg. (holotype); 1 ♂, 1♀, same data as above (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, 19♀♀, Tumurtai (41°52'N, 113°08'E), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 12–13 July 2001, ZHOU Chang-Fa and XUE Hui-Jun leg.

Distribution Inner Mongolia

Tuponia paraseladonia (Qi and Nonnaizab, 1995) comb. nov.

Placodilus paraseladonia Qi and Nonnaizab, 1995: 143.

Examination of holotype and paratypes from the type locality indicate that the structure of vesica of *paraseladonia* is the typical of *Tuponia*. Accordingly, *paraseladonia* should be transferred from genus *Placodilus* to genus *Tuponia*.

Specimens Examined 1 ♂, Aertjinshan (39°10'N, 90°53'E), Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China, 4 July 1993, TIAN Rui-Lin leg. (holotype);

1 ♂, 1♀, same data as above (paratypes).

Distribution Xinjiang

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中国叶盲蝽族新种、新异名及新组合记述 (半翅目, 盲蝽科)

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摘要 描述了叶盲蝽族 3 新种, 提出 2 项异名关系和 3 项新组合。论文中给出了新种虫体背面观照片及雄虫外生殖器特征图。模式标本保存在南开大学昆虫学研究所。

松柏离垫盲蝽, 新种 *Acrotelus confusus* sp. nov. (图 1~2, 7~10)

正模 ♂, 神农架 (31°45'N, 110°40'E), 1977-06-22 郑乐怡采。副模: 6 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 同正模。

体中型; 体色黄灰; 背面具半直立黑色刚毛; 雄虫眼间约等于眼宽; 触角污黄色; 喙伸至后足基节; 附节基部黑, 第 1 节短; 爪黑色, 爪垫发达, 中部至端部与爪分离; 阳茎端细小, 次生生殖孔位于端部。

佛坪微刺盲蝽, 新种 *Campylomma fopingensis* sp. nov. (图 2~3, 11~14)

正模 ♂, 陕西佛坪 (33°32'N, 108°E), 2006-07-23 李晓明采。副模: 11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, 同正模。

体小型; 黄色, 有时略显绿色; 背面具近倒伏浅褐色刚毛; 雄虫触角第 1 节黑色, 端部具黄色窄环, 第 2 节完全黑色或基部黑色, 端部黄色, 第 3、4 节污黄色; 喙刚伸至后足基节; 足黄色, 腿节具黑板, 胫节刺黑色, 基部具黑板; 阳茎端 S 型, 端部具 2 枚端突, 1 枚短尖, 1 枚骨化弱, 膜质, 次生生殖孔位于端突基部。

齿盲盲蝽, 新种 *Plesiodema denticulata* sp. nov. (图 5~6, 15~18)

正模 ♂, 辽宁沈阳 (41°50'N, 123°33'E), 1989-05-21 魏美才采。副模: 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, 同正模。

体中型, 暗红褐色; 背面具半直立黑色刚毛; 雄虫触角第 2 节黑色; 喙伸至中足基节; 足黄色, 无斑点, 胫节刺黄色, 刺基无暗斑; 阳茎端粗壮, 约为 C 型, 端部具较短的端突两枚, 1 枚具齿, 次生生殖孔近端部。

短头修附盲蝽 *Eumecotarsus breviceps* (Reuter, 1878)

Plagiognathus breviceps Reuter, 1878: 82

Eumecotarsus breviceps Kerzhner, 1962: 374; Kerzhner, 1964A: 1002

Plagiognathus maaius Zhao and Li, 1996: 352 syn. nov.

观察标本: ♂ (*Plagiognathus maaius* 正模), 甘肃祁连山 (39°10'N, 98°52'E), 1993-06-24 赵瑞君采; 27 ♀♀ (*Plagiognathus maaius* 副模), 同前; 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, 甘肃酒泉 (39°44'N, 98°31'E), 海拔 1400 m, 1986-08-12 李新正采; 8 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀, 新疆吉木萨尔 (44°N, 89°11'E), 1975-07-20 11 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, 新疆哈巴河 (48°02'N, 86°26'E), 1975-08-14。

作者检查了多斑斜唇盲蝽 (*Plagiognathus maaius* Zhao & Li, 1996) 的模式标本, 认为多斑斜唇盲蝽是短头修附盲蝽 *Eumecotarsus breviceps* 的次异名。

短唇盲蝽属 *Phaeochiton* Kerzhner, 1964

Heteropillus phaeochiton Kerzhner, 1964B: 128

关键词 叶盲蝽族, 新种, 新异名, 新组合, 中国。

中图分类号 Q969.35

Phaeochiton: Putshkov, 1977: 370 (n. status).

Monochroia Qi and Nonnaizah, 1996: 298, 302 syn. nov.

齐宝瑛和能乃扎布 (1996) 年建立单色盲蝽属 *Monochroia*, 仅包含 1 种, 模式种采自于内蒙古, 该属体型特征及雄虫外生殖器构造特征与短唇盲蝽属 *Phaeochiton* 完全相符。作者观察了该属的模式种的模式标本, 认为单色盲蝽属 *Monochroia* 是短唇盲蝽属 *Phaeochiton* 的次异名。

深色欧盲蝽, 新组合 *Europiella bimaculatus* (Zheng and Li, 1991) **com b. nov.**

Salianus bimaculatus Zheng and Li, 1991: 113; Schuh *et al.*, 1995: 393.

观察标本: ♂ (正模), 四川宝兴 (30°22'N, 102°50'E), 海拔 950-1360 m, 1963-06-18 郑乐怡采; 2 ♀♀ (副模), 同前; 1 ♀ (副模), 四川宝兴城关, 海拔 950-1360 m, 1963-06-01 郑乐怡采; 13 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 云南元江县 (23°36'N, 101°59'E), 2006-07-16 花吉蒙, 石雪芹采; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 西藏聂拉木 (28°N, 86°E), 海拔 1680-2250 m, 1974-05-04 张学忠采; 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 西藏聂拉木 (28°N, 86°E), 1986-08 何潭采。

Schuh 等人在 1995 年对该种的归属提出质疑, 作者观察了模式标本, 根据外形结构的特点及右阳基侧突端部的特点, 将该种从柳盲蝽属 *Salianus* 移至欧盲蝽属 *Europiella*。

阿拉善短唇盲蝽, 新组合 *Phaeochiton alashanensis* (Qi and Nonnaizah, 1996) **com b. nov.**

Monochroia alashanensis Qi and Nonnaizah, 1996: 299, 303.

观察标本: ♂ (正模, 保存于内蒙古师范大学昆虫标本馆), 内蒙古阿拉善盟 (贺兰山) (38°50'N, 105°41'E), 海拔 1600 m, 1992-07-23 杨勇奇采; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (副模, 保存于内蒙古师范大学昆虫标本馆), 同前; 2 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, 内蒙古右后旗土牧尔台 (41°52'N, 113°08'E), 2001-07-12~13 周长发、薛怀君采。

齐宝瑛和能乃扎布 (1996) 年建立单色盲蝽属 *Monochroia*, 仅包含阿拉善单色盲蝽 *Monochroia alashanensis* 1 种, 该种特征符合短唇盲蝽属 *Phaeochiton* 特征, 应转移到该属。

膜突怪盲蝽, 新组合 *Tuponia paraseladonius* (Qi and Nonnaizah, 1995) **com b. nov.**

Phaeochilus paraseladonius Qi and Nonnaizah, 1995: 143

观察标本: ♂ (正模, 保存于内蒙古师范大学昆虫标本馆), 新疆阿尔金山 (39°10'N, 90°53'E), 1993-07-04 田瑞林采; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (副模, 保存于内蒙古师范大学昆虫标本馆), 同前。

根据虫体特点及雄虫外生殖器结构 (阳茎端构造与怪盲蝽属 *Tuponia* 多数种结构相似) 认为, 该种应移到怪盲蝽属。

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